HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

© 1979 by The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University
All rights reserved
Printed in the United States of America

545 Sa'ban	545 Sa'ban	545 Sa'ban
545 01 p [phi][61] [p-unreleased][60]	18 m	(surface)
545 02 p-tense (surface)	19 m-voiceless (surface)	36 glottal stop
545 03 b [beta][61]	20 m-syllabic (surface)	
545 04 b-tense (surface)	21 n	51 i[04] [iota][63] [i-long][62]
545 05 t [t-unreleased][60]	22 n-voiceless (surface)	52 epsilon [e][64] [epsilon-long][62] (allo,free) [epsilon/schwa][33] (free)
545 06 t-tense (surface)	23 n-syllabic (surface)	
545 07 d	24 n-palatal	53 i-bar[32]
545 08 d-tense (surface)	25 n-palatal-voiceless (surface)	54 schwa [caret][65] [alpha-unrounded][66 69] (allo,free) */o-open/
545 09 k [k-unreleased][60]	26 n-palatal-syllabic (surface)	
545 10 k-tense (surface)	27 eng	55 a [ash][67] (free)
545 11 g[30] (loan)	28 eng-voiceless (surface)	56 a-long[34]
545 12 t/s-hacek[01]	29 eng-syllabic (surface)	57 u[05] [upsilon][63 68] [u-long][62]
545 13 d/z-hacek[01]	30 l [r-trill][31] (free)	58 o-open *[alpha-unrounded] [o-open-long][62] (allo,free) [o-open/schwa][33] (free)
545 14 d/z-hacek-tense[02] (surface)	31 l-voiceless (surface)	
545 15 s[01 30]	32 l-syllabic (surface)	59 yod
545 16 s-long[03] (surface)	33 r-flap	60 w
545 17 h	34 r-fricative-retroflex-voicele ss	
	35 r-trill-syllabic	

545 $a Sa'ban $b Hmeu Sa'ban $d Northwest Austronesian ? $e Sarawak $f 500 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Marilyn Vihman (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

545 $a Clayre, I.F.C.S. $b 1973 $c The phonemes of Sa'ban: a language of Highland Borneo $d Linguistics 100.26-46 $r 1967-1968

545 $a **INTONATION** $A "There is minimal rise and fall of pitch until the last word of a sentence, which drops markedly." (p.44) "This unmarked intonation contour is modified in 'tag' word sentences by the addition of an upward tilt on the 'tag.'" (p.45) "Emphasis of a single word is often effected by a distinct lengthening of the stressed vowel." (p.45)

545 $a **PHONOLOGICAL WORD** $A "Words have been recorded with from one to four syllables, even longer words being formed by reduplication. Shorter words predominate in the vocabulary gathered." (p.38) Disyllabic words most commonly have V, CV, or CVC structures; the unstressed syllable never has a complex vowel nucleus, and rarely is followed by a long consonant or consonant cluster in the stressed syllable. "Words of three syllables, while by no means rare in the vocabulary, tend to have simple syllable constituents." (p.39)

545 $a **REDUPLICATION** $A "Glided vowels [i.e., /a-long/ or vowel plus /schwa/] occur only in word-final syllables. The effect of this restriction is very noticeable in reduplicated words,

in which the vocabulary is rich. A word with a glided vowel, when reduplicated, retains the glide only in the final syllable of the complete word; in the first half of the word the main vowel is lost, and only the /schwa/ remains (in its appropriate allophonic form). Thus the stress pattern for a complete word is maintained." (p.38) In the case of /a-long/, the reduplicated syllable apparently has [caret]. [MV]

545 $a **STRESS** $A There is "predictable stress on the main vowel of the final syllable." (p.38)

545 $a **STYLISTIC DEVICE** $A "Formal speech, such as the pronouncements of the village headman IN HIS CAPACITY AS HEADMAN, rather than when just talking to friends informally, is marked by an overall prosody of laryngealisation, which lasts until the formal part of his speech is completed. He will then revert to 'normal' unmarked discourse style." (p.45)

545 $a **SYLLABIC SONORANTS** $a **VOICELESS SONORANTS** $a **TENSE STOPS** $A Clayre analyzes word initial syllabic sonorants as simple sonorant phonemes which are syllabified before another consonant. The voiceless sonorants he analyzes as clusters of /h/ with a following sonorant, the tense stops he takes to be geminate stop clusters, and he analyzes /s-long/ as geminate /s/. Clayre does not define tenseness. (The only example in phonetic transcription is written 'b' with two dots under it.) As an alternative to the geminate analysis, he suggests treating the tense stops as clusters of glottal stop plus stop. (p.28 fn.6) Clayre notes (p.31f) that all these phenomena are morphophonemically related. Many instances of these segments are obviously due to prefixation, the syllabic nasal prefix being in alternation with the gemination prefix, and /h/, the devoicing prefix, with /p/. Clayre's treatment of them as clusters seems to be justified on morphophonemic grounds. [JHC]

545 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)V(V)(C) $A (V) = [schwa] or high vowel, and C includes the glides, which may precede a stressed vowel and may follow vowel + [schwa] nucleus. The author interprets the syllabic sonorants as long where a vowel follows, short where a consonant follows (but no phonetic reality is claimed for this aspect of the analysis); either sequence is subsumed under C(C) in the canonic formula above. The syllabic sonorants do not occur as a main (stressed) syllable and cannot be followed by a consonant cluster. [MV] $A initial C: any C or G (but not /glottal stop/ word initially) $A final C: not voiced stops, affricates, /n-palatal/; /r-flap, s/ very infrequent $A diphthongs (VV): any V + /schwa/; /a, a-long/ + /yod, w/ (p.27f)

545 01 $A The affricates and /s/ are described as "grooved." (p.29)

545 02 $A "No overt occurrence of the geminate [i.e. tense-MV] /t/s-hacek/ was recorded, although the voiced.../d/z-hacek-tense/ is not infrequent." (p.37f)

545 03 $A /s-long/ "could be regarded as a syllabic continuant." (p.31)

545 04 $A /i/ "fluctuates without contrast in the range cardinal 1 [i] to cardinal 2 [e]." (p.33)

545 05 $A /u/ "fluctuates freely without contrast in the range cardinal 7 [o] to cardinal 8 [u]." (p.34)

545 30 $A /g/ and word-final /s/ "appear only in words of evident recent introduction into the Sa'ban vocabulary from Malay." (p.28)

545 31 $A [r-trill] occurs word-finally in free variation with /l/. (p.30)

545 32 $A /i-bar/ "has not been recorded in word-final position open syllable" (p.33), and thus has no long allophone.

545 33 $A The mid vowels /epsilon/ and /o-open/ vary freely in word-final position between long and diphthongized realizations. (p.33-35)

545 34 $A /a-long/ occurs in closed as well as open stressed syllables, unlike the other long vowels (see 5370762). The author interprets /a-long/ in closed syllable as a diphthongal sequence a-plus-schwa (which does not in fact occur phonetically), since all the other vowels form long nuclei of that shape. (cf. p.35) The Archive has coded a more direct reflection of the phonetic facts. [MV]

545 60 $A Stops are unreleased and voiceless word-finally. (p.28)

545 61 $A The labial stops are realized as fricatives word-initially before /w/. (p.28)

545 62 $A Vowels are lengthened word-finally. (p.35)

545 63 $A /i/ and /u/ are lowered before /glottal stop/. (p.33)

545 64 $A /epsilon/ is raised before non-word-final /schwa/. (p.33)

545 65 $A /schwa/ is realized as [caret] between front vowels and velars and between /i-bar/ and /k/. (p.34)

545 [66] $A /schwa/ is realized as [alpha-unrounded] between back vowels and velars and between /i-bar/ and /eng/. (p.34)

545 [67] $A /a/ varies freely with [ash] before a consonant. (p.34)

545 [68] $A /ú/ is lowered to [upsilon] after a vowel in word-final position. (p.34)

545 [69] $A /o-open/ is realized as [alpha-unrounded] before /h/ and optionally also in unstressed syllables. (p.34)